



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## PAROLE METHODS

colony for vagrants and tramps; the creation of a separate institution or separate wings of an existing institution for feeble-minded criminals, not the insane criminals—and other things too numerous to mention.” R. H. G.

**Prisons to Be Replaced by Penal Farms in Pennsylvania.**—According to a report in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* of December 18, 1911, considerable progress has been made in Philadelphia toward the fulfillment of plans which have been formulated in that state to abolish penitentiaries and to establish in their stead a large penal farm to be located somewhere in the central portion of the state. A site has been purchased near Bellefonte. It is stated that all plans to move and rebuild both the Eastern and Western penitentiaries have been halted pending the submission to the next legislature of the plans for the penal farm. The idea of doing away with the penitentiary was first suggested by Warden John Francies of the Western penitentiary. R. H. G.

**Proposed Prison Reform in Tennessee.**—A night in the state penitentiary convinced Governor Hooper that reforms are necessary in the state prison system. He entered the prison one night recently to observe the condition of convicts who had asked Christmas pardons, and the next day announced he would grant several conditionally.

The governor said stripes would be taken off all convicts except incorrigibles, in the spring, and that a prison school will be started when the new chaplain takes charge. Governor Hooper is urging the adoption of the indeterminate sentence, the parole sentence, and a law which will give prisoners' dependent relatives benefits from their work in prison. R. H. G.

**Parole Methods.**—The following is taken from the *Chicago Tribune* for January 9th:

A long-resounding whack at parole board methods in loosing criminals while serving second or third terms for serious offenses was dealt recently by United States District Judge Kenesaw M. Landis.

Prefacing his remarks by saying he would not criticize the state authorities, Judge Landis called attention to the fact that two counterfeiters on trial before him had already served two terms in the penitentiary and were then released on parole while serving other sentences for burglary. It appeared to be the serious nature of the crime twice repeated which inspired the court's sharp criticism of the return of criminals to freedom.

The men were Joseph Ellingston, alias Dalton, and Richard L. Manning, both still under parole. Judge Landis listened to the testimony regarding their arrest while at work manufacturing half dollars and to a brief recital of their previous incarcerations.

"I do not mean any possible criticism of the Illinois state authorities," he said, "but it is worthy of note that these two defendants were paroled from Joliet penitentiary while serving sentences for burglarizing private houses."

"I agree with you, judge," interrupted Ellingston.

"That each defendant," continued the court, "had a burglary record behind him; that each defendant had been convicted of the same crime twice before."

Ellingston was promptly sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay \$100 fine. Manning was sen-